(571)

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1877.] [CONFIDENTIAL.

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE PANJÁB,

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,

OUDH, AND CENTRAL PROVINCES,

Received up to 25th August, 1877.

(POLITICAL.)

GENERAL.

The *Nûr-ul-Absâr* of the 15th August, in an article headed "a new calamity," says that the cotton mill owners of Manchester have after all obtained their desires, and it is very natural that they should have succeeded in their efforts. The native proverb says that when a blind man distributes sweetmeats he always gives them to his own friends and relatives. We cannot call English statesmen blind, because they are thoroughly alive to their own interests. The proverb that is best applicable to them is that the knees* always bend to the stomach. Every man delights to see his own country in good circumstances. The prosperity of England does in a great measure depend upon the cotton industry of Manchester. She can therefore ill-afford to see her cotton industry ruined. Manchester had long raised a clamour against the cotton import duties. Their prayer has at last been granted.

Circulation, 305 copies.

* This proverb is used among natives to express the natural disposition to serve one's own relations first.

Parliament has decided in favour of the abolition of the import duties on cotton piece-goods, and the Secretary of State has declared that steps will be taken next year to give effect to the measure. The Government will evidently recoup the loss of nine hundred thousand pounds sterling, incurred by the abolition of the duties, by imposing new taxes upon the people. The moment the cotton import duties are abolished, elaborate schemes will be drawn up to fleece the natives.

Circulation, 500 copies.

The *Safir-i-Budhana* of the 22nd August, after quoting the various statutes of Parliament regarding the admission of natives into the higher grades of the public service, remarks that in spite of repeated reminders from the India office, the Government of India has made no appointments under the nomination system. The Supreme Government asked the Bengal Government to submit a list of natives capable of holding high offices of trust and responsibility. The Bengal Government after great delay sent up the names of two natives, but the Government of India has not yet done anything in the matter. As soon as English officers heard that it was in contemplation to appoint natives to high offices, they raised a wild clamour through the public press, and horribly abused natives. Although Englishmen plume themselves on their civilization and justice, they have left no stone unturned to keep natives out of their just rights. For the last twenty years Parliament and the Secretary of State have been urging the appointment of natives to high offices, but the Government of India has been evading these commands. We are glad to hear that the Government is about to make some appointments in Bombay. The lowering of the limit of age from 21 to 19 years has practically debarred natives from competing at the civil service examination. Meetings have been held in many large cities to memorialize the Secretary of State protesting against the alteration in the limit of age. We should, indeed, agitate the question, although there is no hope of success.

Circulation, 77 copies.

The *Almora Akhbàr* of the 15th August, in reference to the vexed civil service question, says that in 1833 Parliament and the Court of Directors declared that no inhabitant of India would be held disqualified to hold any office in the public service on the ground of his creed or colour, provided that he was otherwise qualified to hold it. Her Majesty also repeated the same pledges in Her Proclamation of 1858, when the administration of India came under the direct management of the Crown. It is to be regretted that in spite of these promises not a single native was admitted into the covenanted civil service within the long period intervening between the years 1833 and 1853. In 1853 the competition system was introduced for selecting members for the civil service. One native succeeded in being appointed a member of the covenanted civil service in 1863, and since then only nine more natives have been appointed. Accordingly, Lord Lytton confessed in his last Convocation speech that the pledges given to natives in the matter of high appointments were not adequately fulfilled. However, Lord Salisbury has aggravated the evil by lowering the limit of age for candidates to the civil service from 21 years to 19 years. It is very difficult for a native to qualify himself for the civil service examination within the early age of 19 years. Some Englishmen argue that natives may acquire the necessary literary qualifications, but they are deficient in moral qualities. But this is a mere gratuitous assertion. We have such men among us as Sir Salar Jang, Sir T. Madho Rao, Sir Dinkar Rao, Nawab Faiz-ul-la Khan Bahadur, Ganpat Rao, Raghu Nath Rao, &c., whose ability and integrity have been acknowledged by the Government itself. If the Government condemns all natives for incapacity, there is no help for it. We are a conquered people, and must be content with what our rulers are pleased to give us. But it is a matter of regret that first a promise should have been given and then afterwards not performed.

Circulation, 343 copies.

The *Aligarh Institute Gazette* of the 18th August, in an article headed "the English Government," says that the chief existing Muhammadan States are Turkey, Persia, Afghanistan, and the small principalities of Central Asia, but in none of these the life and property of the subject are secure. The people live in constant dread of the State, the officers of the State, and robbers. Even in the civilized countries of Europe, as Germany, France, and other minor States, full liberty, ease and comfort, do not fall to the lot of the subject. The oppressions of the Russian rule know no bounds. An idea of the Russian atrocities in Bulgaria may be gathered from the telegraphic news published in the *Daily Telegraph*. Natives condemn certain acts of the English Government done during the disturbances of 1857 as cruel, and we also do not approve of those acts. But considering that Russian cruelties against the innocent Muhammadan population in Bulgaria, are of a nature that cruelty itself trembles at them, our countrymen should just try to realize in their minds the atrocities which the Russians would have perpetrated in India at a period like the mutiny, had natives dealt with the Russians as they did with the English.

Natives have now forgotten all those difficulties and hardships to which they were exposed under the old native rule. Now they express their dissatisfaction with the Government for the slightest reason, even the cause of which is their own ignorance and want of civilization, and for which the Government is not to blame. The English Government establishes the reign of peace and tranquillity whereever it goes. It grants liberty to its subjects, propagates civilisation and practices a tolerant policy in religious matters. No other Government in Europe or Asia surpasses it in these excellent qualities. True, Englishmen sometimes knowingly and sometimes unknowingly do acts of violence to natives. True, Europeans treat natives, whom they consider in the light of animals, with extreme incivility. The high English officials disapprove of such acts on the part of their countrymen and

always do their best to check them. But we ourselves are to blame in a great measure for the ill-treatment which we receive at the hands of Europeans. This state of things will cease to exist as soon as we have made sufficient progress in education and civilization.

TURKEY.

The *Aligarh Institute Gazette* of the 18th August publishes an Urdu version of the telegraphic news of the Russian atrocities in Bulgaria taken from the *Daily Telegraph*, and asks Mr. Gladstone what he is doing now. We ask him, have the cruelties, perpetrated by the Russians in Bulgaria, touched his Christian feelings, if he is a true Christian; has he delivered any speeches on the subject at Liberal parties, and expressed his hatred towards the Russian; and has he acted up to the principles of his Christianity? But we are sorry to say that we have yet heard nothing of him in connection with this subject. Circulation, 343 copies.

The *Kaisar-ul-Akhbár* of the 18th August, after publishing a translation of the same telegraphic news, asks where are now the civilised humanitarians of Europe, particularly those of London, who most strongly denounced the severities of the Turks in Bulgaria (slight as they were, and a just retribution on the insurrection of Bulgarian Christians), and who aroused the feelings of all Europe aganist the Turks? Now we are in a position to say that no where can we find men so selfish, prejudiced, opposed to true human sympathy, and illwishers of Muhammadans, as the inhabitants of London. Circulation, 100 copies.

The *Oudh Akhbár* of 18th August advises the Musalmans of India to send a congratulatory address to the Sultan of Turkey on the success of the Turkish arms in the late Armenian campaign. An address should be sent also to Her Majesty the Queen of England and Empress of India, embodying the following facts. The Musalmans live in peace and tranquillity, and enjoy perfect religious liberty under Her Majesty's just rule. Russia, the arch-enemy of Islam, has unjustly invaded Turkey. By the aid of Heaven the Turks Circulation, 700 copies.

have expelled the assailants from Armenia. They (the Musalmans of India) have sent a congratulatory address to the Sublime Porte to signify their joy at the collapse of the Russian campaign in Armenia. They are glad to observe that the sympathies of the English power are with the Porte. England remonstrated with Russia against her conduct, and also despatched her men-of-war to the Mediterranean and the Besika Bay to be ready for any emergency. The English Government has not only accorded free permission to the Musalmans of India to contribute money for the support of the Turkish wounded, widows, and orphans, but Englishmen have also contributed liberally towards the Turkish relief fund. The Sultan of Turkey is the spiritual head of the whole Moslem world, and the protector of the sanctuaries of Mecca and Medina; and, therefore, any aid rendered by the Government to him is virtually an aid rendered to the Musalmans of India. Her Majesty is also to be congratulated on the triumph of the Turks in Armenia, because England and Turkey are old allies.

Circulation, 160 copies.

The *Khair Khwah-i-Alam* of the 21st August considers the contemplated despatch of British ships of war from the Besika to the Dardanelles a useless proceeding. These ships might prevent Russian ships from passing through the Bosphorus, but they can answer no other purpose. They can in no way impede the progress of Russian troops through the Balkan to Constantinople. If the Russians succeed in taking Adrianople, they can reduce the forts, situated on the coast along the Dardanelles, with a strong force; and when they have taken possession of those forts, the English ships in the Dardanelles have no chance of success against the Russian garrisons. Besides, with what face can England now pretend to sympathise with the Porte? England kept quiet when Russia broke the treaty of Paris, and began to interfere in the internal affairs of Turkey; in other words, England herself permitted Russia to violate the treaty of Paris. Did not England know at first that her interests would suffer by the

Russian aggression? Did England, relying on her friendship with Russia, believe that Russia would respect her interests? Did England trust in the words and deeds of Russia? Had not England had sufficient experience of the falsehood and treachery of Russia? Had England and Austria boldly come forward at the very outset and compelled Russia by force to stick to the treaty of Paris, all this enormous bloodshed would have been prevented. The Turks had strong hopes of receiving aid from England, but they have been painfully disappointed. The despatch of English ships to the Dardanelles at the present critical stage of the war, has aroused the suspicions of the Turks, and convinced them that England cares for nothing but her own interests. Accordingly, the Turks told the English that they needed no foreign aid, and that they would make their own arrangements for defence. This proceeding on the part of England has also led Russia to believe that the former entertains enmity towards the latter. If after all England had to show her enmity towards Russia, why did she not do it in the beginning? If she had done this she would not have fallen in her present difficulties. In fact, the mutual hostility of the Conservative and Liberal parties will prevent England from adopting any decisive measures, and eventually she will have to lament the loss of her own interests with those of Turkey.

The *Oudh Akhbár* of the 23rd August, in the course of an article headed "Turkey and England," says that both France and Austria would readily renounce their neutrality if England were to take the lead, because they feel that England has greater interests at stake, and, therefore, must first move in the matter.

Circulation, 700 copies.

Russia can invade India only either from Constantinople or from Cabul. It is really strange that to close the Cabul route against the Russians, the English Government is making most strenuous efforts, as, for instance, by contracting an alliance with the Khan of Khelat, and by seeking to win over the Amir of Cabul to its side, sometimes by threats and

sometimes by appealing to his greediness, while it is altogether unmindful of the fate of Constantinople. We regret to see that at present the English Government has its one eye open and its other eye closed. Will any man be so foolish as to firmly secure one door of his house against robbers and to neglect the other?

Circulation, 700 copies.

The same paper of the 21st August publishes an article communicated by Maulvi Mir Aulad Ali, Professor of Arabic in the Dublin College. The writer first praises the Turks for the steadiness and bravery with which they have encountered the Russians, and then expresses regret at the silence of the natives of India. Why do they not tell the Government that India was obliged to pay lakhs of rupees towards the expenses of the entertainment given to Abdul Aziz Khan, the late Sultan of Turkey, in England in 1868, and ask the Government why it does not assist the present Sultan in his present difficulties, while natives have already sent thousands of rupees to Constantinople? If England is deterred from interfering by the dread of the Russian power, then Heaven alone is the protector of her Indian empire, since England can no longer protect it. Russia has already reduced the tribes of Central Asia to subjection, and won over Afghanistan and Persia to her side. She will ere long send an army to conquer India, and then natives will be exposed to the same outrages and cruelties at the hands of the Russian soldiers as have now befallen the Turks. They will have to undergo all these atrocities for no other fault, but that they are the subjects of the English Government, and that England and Russia are at war with each other. According to the existing treaties England is bound with other European powers to defend Turkey against the Russian aggression. Even Lord Derby himself has expressly admitted that Russia has violated the treaties, yet neither England nor any other European power has had the courage to remonstrate with Russia; then what hope is there that England unaided by the other great powers of Europe will be able to protect us against the inroads of the

Russians? The English rule with all its merits and demerits is much better than that of Russia.

AFGHANISTAN.

The *Mirat-ul-Hind* of the 15th August argues that the English Government committed a great blunder in not having reduced Afghanistan to subjection long ago. The Government should not have restored native rule in Afghanistan after having once conquered it. At all events the Government should have taken an opportunity after 1857 to reconquer it, because even then it could have been easily overpowered. That the revenues of the country would not be equal to the cost of administration is no sufficient excuse. If Afghanistan were in our possession, we could station our forces at the Hindukush to impede the progress of Russian conquest in Central Asia. But now it is not advisable to send a military expedition into Afghanistan, as recommended by some members of the public press. Afghanistan is not now in the same weak state in which it was ten or fifteen years ago. The Amir has now a well disciplined army of 200,000 soldiers at his command, which is hardly inferior to the British army in any respect. The wild tribes, through whose country the passage of the British troops on their way to Cabul will lie, have lately acknowledged their allegiance to the Amir. Owing to the difficulties of the route the transport of provisions and ammunition will prove a very difficult task. Moreover, the Russians will never fail to assist the Afghans on this occasion, if the former have really any hostile designs on India. Thus the position of British troops will be very dangerous in Afghanistan. Under these circumstances the best thing that the Government can do at present is to fortify its positions in Quettah and Peshawar, and other strategic places on the frontier, to enlist a new army of 100,000 or 200,000 men. No faith should be reposed in the Afghans for the future; and no proposals for a reconciliation, if they make any, should be entertained. The Government should firmly establish its position in Khelat so as to be secure

Circulation, 300 copies.

against the intrigues of the Amir of Cabul. It should also never place an implicit confidence in the Belochs, because they are as little to be trusted as the Afghans.

Circulation, 700 copies.

The *Oudh Akhbár* of the 21st August considers the occupation of Khelat by the Government as a measure emanating from a desire to extend the boundaries of the Indian empire. The establishment of a British camp at Quettah cannot prevent the Russians from seizing Merv and Herat. It is idle to think of obstructing the advance of the Russians, unless the Government be prepared to plant its standard at Herat. The occupation of Khelat has only had the effect of turning the Amir of Cabul into an enemy. It is now impossible for the Government to withdraw from Khelat, because such a measure would be attended with loss of prestige and embolden the frontier wild tribes to indulge in their lawless habits. The Amir's motto is the verse "mará nán bidah kafsh bar sar bizan," *i. e.*, strike me on the head with a shoe but give me bread; therefore the Government should disarm his hostility by granting him a subsidy. If the Government should now fail to conciliate him, he will grow very troublesome in future, and it will be obliged one day, sooner or later, to go to war with him, which will cost a much larger sum of money and involve unnecessary bloodshed.

NATIVE STATES.

Circulation, 220 copies.

A correspondent of the *Safir-i-Hindustán* of the 18th August complains that the Raja of Nádon, Kangra district, in the Panjab, is exacting *Tambol* * from his people by force. The heavy expenses of his son's marriage celebrated last year, involved him in debt. To pay off his debts he has hit upon the expedient of collecting a tax under the name of *Tambol*. The Raja exercises magisterial powers in subordination to the deputy commissioner of Kangra, and, therefore, the collecting of

* Presents made to one by his friends on the celebration of the marriage of a member of his family.

Tambol by him is a cognizable offence under para. 14 of the Panjab Government Circular No. 51, dated 9th October, 1876.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

The *Safir-i-Hindustán* of the 18th August says that the murder of Mr. Moore, the Deputy Commissioner of Rohtak, is a source of grief to all educated and respectable natives. They are sorry, not so much because Mr. Moore was a good natured man, and a good natured man he was, but because the loyalty of the whole native community is questioned because one insensate man has committed the crime. The Government also imagined that some respectable natives were concerned in abetting the murders of Colonel Fraser, Resident at Delhi, and Colonel Mackson, the late commissioner of Peshawar. Both these officers were distinguished for their public spirit and love of justice. They were popular with all classes of the people except a few *badmashes*; still the suspicions of Government fell upon respectable natives. Mr. Moore was also popular with all classes of the native community. But the fact of the matter is that good and kind hearted Europeans have to pay the penalty for the misdeeds of illtempered Europeans, just as the better sort among natives are suspected for the misdeeds of the evil sort among them. The fault lies neither with respectable natives nor with good European gentlemen. The relation existing between a public officer and the subjects is that of a father to his sons. But when an officer knowingly does an act of injustice to a man, or misbehaves towards the latter, the offended, if he be an educated man, patiently bears the wrong or pockets the insult, but if he be an uneducated man, he resolves to kill a number of European officers. He kills any European officer who falls into his hands. A sword wound may be healed, but there is no remedy for a wound inflicted by the use of abusive language. The suppression of this crime is only possible in one of two ways, either education should become general among the mass of the people, or European officers should mend their manners. The former remedy is

Circulation, 220 copies.

not possible for two or three generations to come, but the latter is practicable even now. Our experience of the last twenty years shows that young European officers are that kind of serpent with whom no charms can have any influence. In reply to a question by Shah Shuja-ul-mulk, of Cabul, Sir Herbert Edwardes, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., the commissioner and superintendent of the Peshawar division, said that one of the causes of the mutiny of 1857 was the illtreatment of natives by young European officers, and the injustice of the latter. The murder of a single European officer falls into insignificance compared with the rebellion of 1857 which was caused by the illtemper of European officers. The Government should institute full enquiries to find out the real cause of the murder of Mr. Moore, and then make satisfactory arrangements for the prevention of this crime in future.

Circulation, 180 copies.

The *Urdu Akhbár* (published in Mahrati at Akola) of the 18th August, in reference to the question whether Akola or Umraoti should be made the sadr station of Berar, gives its verdict in favour of Akola. Nothing can be urged against Akola on sanitary grounds. It is situated in the centre of Berar, and is, therefore, a more suitable place for headquarters than its rival. This scheme also recommends itself on economical grounds. If the headquarters are fixed at Akola, the existing public buildings at Akola will be sufficient to accommodate the offices of the commissioner and the inspector-general of police, the only two head offices that are now in Umraoti. But if Umraoti is made the sadr station, the offices of the judicial commissioner, the sanitary commissioner, the director and the inspector of education, and the currency office will have to be removed from Akola to Umraoti, and new accommodation will be required for them.

FAMINE.

Circulation, 450 copies.

The *Rahbar-i-Hind* of the 21st August, referring to the fact that the Madras and Bombay presidencies are already

suffering from famine, and the prospects in other provinces are also gloomy owing to drought, calls upon the well-to-do classes to establish committees in all parts of the country to raise subscriptions for the support of the poor. Prompt measures should be adopted in anticipation of the threatened calamity. The municipal and district committees should stop all useless works, and open such public works as may provide relief to large numbers of poor labourers. The Government should curtail the public expenditure, so that the anticipated famine charges may not strain the finances of the State. Let the legislative council be abolished for a year or two. The existing laws and regulations will meet our legal wants. The annual migrations to the hills of the Governor-General, the Governors, and Lieutenant Governors should be temporarily stopped; and their staffs should be reduced. The contemplated formation of the frontier districts into a separate chief commissionership, the military preparations on the frontier, and other such schemes, should be held in abeyance until more favourable times. Since European officers draw very large salaries, their salaries should be reduced, and those of low paid public servants should be slightly increased.

The *Vakil-i-Hindustán* of the 17th August referring to the havoc which famine is playing in Madras, appeals to the Indian public for aid in behalf of the sufferers. Circulation, 212 copies.

The *Vrita Dhárá* of the 20th August refers to the severity of distress from famine in Sinnar in the Nasik district, and appeals to public charity for aid. Circulation, 175 copies.

LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

The *Shola-i-Tur* of the 21st August contends that material progress is impossible in India without the encouragement of industry and art. The act of imparting a purely literary education to the children of the industrious classes has produced a very evil effect. They neglect their parents' callings, and after acquiring a smattering of English, try to secure employment in the public service. But as situations Circulation, 310 copies.

in the public service are very scarce in these days, they are left without means of earning a livelihood. If the Government were to devote only a tenth part of the cost of the education department to the maintenance of schools of industrial arts, the material condition of India would be highly improved. The Government should not be dissuaded from carrying out such a beneficial scheme by the consideration that the growth of native industries would drive out English manufactures from the Indian market and thus prove detrimental to English interests, because the English Government justly considers both classes of its subjects, English and native, as equally entitled to its favours. But if the Government, through human weakness, does not like to encurage native industries, we must join together to undertake the task ourselves. We should start schools of industry and art.

LIST OF PAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	Monthly, weekly, or otherwise.	Date.
1	*Agra Akhbár*	Agra	Urdú	Weekly	August 21st, 1877.
2	*Akhbár-i-'Alam*	Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	„ 18th „
3	*Akhbár-i-'Am*	Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	„ 22nd „
4	*Akhbár-i-Tamannai*	Lucknow	Ditto	Tri-monthly	„ 20th „
5	*Akhyar-ul-Akhbár*	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	„ 15th „
6	*Akmal-ul-Akhbár*	Delhi	Ditto	Weekly	„ 19th „
7	*Aligarh Institute Gazette*	Aligarh	Urdú-English	Bi-weekly	„ 18th & 21st, 1877.
8	*Allahabad Akhbár*	Allahabad	Urdú	Daily	August 19th to 25th, 1877.
9	*Almorah Akhbár*	Almorah	Hindí	Bi-monthly	August 15th, 1877.
10	*Anjuman-i-Hind*	Lucknow	Urdú	Weekly	„ 16th „
11	*Anjuman-i-Panjáb*	Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	„ 17th „
12	*Ashraf-ul-Akhbár*	Delhi	Ditto	Tri-monthly	„ 21st „
13	*Dabdaba-i-Sikandari*	Rámpur	Ditto	Weekly	„ 20th „
14	*Guldastah Shora*	Lucknow	Ditto	Monthly	„ „ „
15	*Gwalior Gazette*	Gwalior	Hindi-Urdú	Weekly	„ 19th „
16	*Jaipur Akhbár* (Rajputana)	Jaipur	Urdú	Ditto	„ 17th „
17	*Kaisar-ul-Akhbár*	Allahabad	Ditto	Ditto	„ 18th „
18	*Kárnamah*	Lucknow	Ditto	Ditto	„ 20th „
19	*Kash-i-Patrika*	Benares	Hindí-Urdú	Bi-monthly	„ 15th „
20	*Kavi Vachan Sudha*	Ditto	Hindí-English	Weekly	„ 20th „
21	*Kayasth Samachar*	Lucknow	Urdú	Monthly	„ 13th „
22	*Khair Khwah-i-Alam*	Delhi	Ditto	Weekly	„ 21st „
23	*Khair Khwah-i-Hind*	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	„ 16th „

List of papers examined.—(concluded.)

No.	Name of paper.	Locality.	Language.	Monthly, weekly or otherwise.	Date.
24	*Koh-i-Núr*	Lahore ...	Urdú ...	Bi-weekly ...	August 18th & 22nd, 1877.
25	*Lauh-i-Mahfúz*	Moradabad ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	August 17th, 1877.
26	*Lawrence Gazette*	Meerut ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	„ 21st „
27	*Lytton Gazette*	Delhi ...	Ditto ...	Bi-monthly ...	„ 22nd „
28	*Málwá Akhbár*	Indore ...	Marahti ...	Weekly ...	„ „ „
29	*Marwár Gazette*	Jodhpur ...	Hindí-Urdú ...	Ditto ...	„ 20th „
30	*Meerut Gazette*	Meerut ...	Urdú ...	Ditto ...	„ „ „
31	*Miratul-i-Hind*	Lucknow ...	Ditto ...	Monthly ...	„ 15th „
32	*Mitra Bilas*	Lahore ...	Hindí ...	Weekly ...	„ 20th „
33	*Mufid-i-Hind*	Delhi ...	Urdú ...	Ditto ...	„ 16th „
34	*Muhib-i-Hind*	Meerut ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	„ 18th „
35	*Mutlai-i-Núr*	Cawnpore ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	„ 21st „
36	*Muzaffarnagar Institute Journal* ...	Muzaffarnagar ...	Ditto ...	Monthly ...	For June
37	*Naiar-i-Azám*	Moradabad ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	August 15th, 1877.
38	*Najm-ul-Akhbár*	Meerut ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	„ 16th „
39	*Núr-i-Afshan*	Ludhiana ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	„ 23rd „
40	*Núr-ul-Absár*	Allahabad ...	Ditto ...	Bi-monthly ...	„ 15th „
41	*Núr-ul-Anwar*	Cawnpore ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	„ 18th „
42	*Oudh Akhbár*	Lucknow ...	Ditto ...	Daily ...	„ 19th to 25th, 1877.
43	*Oudh Punch*	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	August 21st, 1877.
44	*Panjab-i-Akhbár*	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	„ 18th „
45	*Patiala Akhbár*	Patiala ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	„ 20th „
46	*Prince of Wales' Gazette*	Meerut ...	Hindí-Urdú English,	Ditto ...	„ „ „
47	*Rafah-i-'Am*	Sialkote ...	Ditto ...	Bi-monthly ...	„ 16th „

48	*Rahbar-i-Hind* ...	...	...	Lahore	...	Ditto	...	Bi-weekly	...	„ 18th & 21st, 1877.
49	*Rohilkhand Akhbár*	...	...	Moradabad	...	Ditto	...	Weekly	...	August 18th, 1877.
50	*Sadiq-ul-Akhbár*	...	...	Bhawulpur	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	„ 20th „
51	*Safir-i-Budhana*	...	...	Muzaffarnagar	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	„ 15th & 22nd, 1877.
52	*Safir-i-Hindustán*	...	...	Amritsar	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	August 18th, 1877.
53	*Shola-i-Túr* ...	...	...	Cawnpore	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	„ 21st „
54	*Tohfah-i-Káshmir*	...	...	Srinagar	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	„ 18th „
55	*Umdat-ul-Akhbár*	...	...	Fatehgarh	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	„ 15th & 22nd, 1877.
56	*Urdú Akhbár*	...	...	Akola	...	Marahti	...	Ditto	...	August 18th, 1877.
57	*Urdú Akhbár* (Akola)	...	...	Ditto	...	Urdú	...	Ditto	...	„ „ „
58	*Vakil-i-Hindustán*	...	...	Amritsar	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	„ 17th „
59	*Vrit Dhára* ...	...	...	Dhár	...	Marahti	...	Ditto	...	„ 20th „

PRIYA DAS,

Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.

TRIAL DAYS

Good Behaviour on the part of Convicts Trials on Ticket of Leave for Indian

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